

NEW ERA IN NATIONAL UNION

The National Union of Australian University Students, which represents 65,000 students, has now a full-time President and Education Officer. With an expected annual income of approximately £18,000 in 1965, big things are to be expected on the domestic and international fields.

The Annual Conference of N.U.A.U.S. was held last week at Monash University, and was attended by 65 delegates from all the Student Representative Councils in Australia.

The A.N.U. was represented by a delegation of three; the leader and S.R.C. President Chris Higgins, the local N.U.A.U.S. Secretary Eject Martin Gascoigne and the Woroni Editor, Jeremy Webb.

For nine days the general policy of the Union was discussed in an atmosphere remarkably free from the political back-stabbing which has been prominent at other Councils.

The only new delegation went to the conference with a feeling that the individual student did not receive sufficient direct benefits in relation to the enormous amount of money at present being spent. At the moment each student pays 4/6, giving a total income of £9,000 of which 65 per cent goes into administrative expenses.

SEE INCREASE

However, with the basic administrative structure now fully established 90 per cent of any increased income can be allocated to activities. An increase of 1/- per head in the fees was agreed to; the only opposition coming from a few constituents who felt that they could not possibly afford it. The A.N.U. delegation gave the matter considerable thought in the light of our National Union tradition and were unanimous in deciding a fee increase was justified.

The National Union supports such things as inter-Varsity Faculty Association meetings, Art, Editors' conference, debates, a drama festival, travel both within Australia and overseas and work camps in New Guinea.

It also makes representations to governmental and similar bodies and such things as educational and foreign policy matters.

National Union is naturally vitally interested in the financial aspects of the students' welfare. To this end it has a Joint Committee on Taxation centred in Sydney. This Committee has recommended an outline campaign for implementing what it thinks needs urgent attention.

TAXATION POLICY

The principal aims of this taxation policy are —

- (1) The allowance of personal educational expenses as well as some expense by parents in educating their dependants as deductions.
- (2) The removal of the present age limit in respect of deductions for educational expenses and maintenance allowance.
- (3) An increase in the maintenance allowance and the raising of the minimum taxable income of tertiary students.

The campaign will be worked basically on a "personal contact" basis with M.P.s, newspaper editors and similar other influential people, although the general public will certainly not be ignored. It will be a national campaign to start in March this year and to culminate in July when the 1964 Budget will have been drawn up. The aim, of course, is to have the Federal Government provide the concessions sought. A taxation booklet setting out the students' case will be printed and circulated in April.

There is no reason to think that the campaign should not succeed. The Melbourne Education Campaign was successful in that State and the Vice-Chancellors' Committee has shown sympathetic interest in our cause. Further, the Victorian State Conference of the Liberal - Country Party adapted much of our basic policy while February Council was in progress. This is very heartening.

EDUCATION POLICY

One of the most radical changes in National Union's Education Policy was made at the instigation of the A.N.U. Our S.R.C. felt that the practice of making grants to aid educational research (up to a total of £3,000 in any one year) was not the role of National Union, especially when these research projects, although perhaps good in themselves, were of little immediate benefit to the Union, and that they should cease. This was also the feeling of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the Australian Universities Commission who refused to grant N.U.A.U.S. money for other projects while the Union was spending money on educational research.

As it was, National Union was already committed to make grants in 1964-65, but the Council adopted a motion that "in 1966 and thereafter, Education Research Grants be substantially reduced." In future grants are to be made only for projects of immediate relevance to the objects of N.U.A.U.S.

NEW GUINEA

N.U.A.U.S. has at last recognised its duty towards the students in Papua-New Guinea and last August sent a four-man delegation to see the situation at first hand. The result of this investigation was a comprehensive report which was submitted to the Commonwealth Committee on Higher Education in Papua-New Guinea. This committee is chaired by Sir

George Currie. At August Council, constituents were urged to adopt a "sister" institution and to correspond with it regularly.

In February, a Work Camp was organised to build several school rooms for a village in New Guinea.

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GETTING ORIENTATED



Highlights of 1963

Undoubtedly the highlight of 1963 was our whirlwind romance with the Royal Military Duntroon Cadets to whom we contributed one beautifully engraved hopscotch course in the middle of their 'sacred' parade ground; plus one swastika flag. So delighted were these backbone boys of Australia's impregnable defences, that they insisted on carrying a few selected students from Bruce Hall to a glorious reception at the Military College. Free haircuts were given to all students to conform to the traditional basin-cut worn by all cadets (see photo page 3).

Subsequently a mysterious sign appeared on the back of a bus full of cadets doing their weekly bargain hunting at "Woolies", which claimed that "We love the A.N.U." Further retaliation ensued, including the soaking of one student in the fountain in Civic Square, and an abortive attempt by students to place a certain chemical in the cadets' tea which was guaranteed to turn their urine purple for two or three days.

After an unidentified object had shaken the foundations of the Mothercraft Centre, next to the University, three miscarriages were reported the next morning. At the same time it was discovered that a student had mysteriously mislaid his car the previous night.

A silent and menacing demonstration was held by the students against the touring South African Rugby League side when it arrived in Canberra. Lack of numbers of demonstrators were made up by the newsmen who outnumbered them 3-1. Subsequently, strong criticism of the demonstration was voiced. One "Canberra Times" reader claimed that the students were dirty, unkempt, unwashed, etc.

At the end of the academic year the first attempt to cross Lake Burley Griffin was attempted late at night by two students in a late model sedan renowned for its ability to go anywhere (anyhow). Engine trouble occurred after the first 50 yards, however, and vain attempts to extract it failed till the dawn. The driver said later that due to severe strains occurring to the car previously several leaks had developed.

Strict precautions were taken to ensure that no alcohol was consumed at the annual Economics Dinner last year. However, due to a last-minute compromise a strictly limited amount was allowed so that each guest would receive only four glasses of sherry, 3 1/2 glasses white wine, 5 glasses (or 1/2 bottle) of red wine, and 1/2 dozen beer plus that which he could reasonably carry away in his pockets. To the dying strains of the "Red Flag" the guest of honour valiantly assisted in rectifying the reception-room. One participant subsequently economised through discarding his trousers while attempting to find his room in the hall.

NATIONAL UNION SUPPORTS

ARTICLE

N.S.W. UNI PAPER FACES CENSORSHIP

An article on the back page of "Tharunka", the newspaper of the N.S.W. University, entitled "The Gas Lash", has caused great controversy in Sydney.

Police investigation into the obscenity of the article and adverse public opinion have sent the editors interstate for an indetermined period.

Unofficial reports indicate that although the Vice-Chancellor has condemned the article, he is not prepared to take action against those responsible.

The article takes up the whole back page of a sixteen-page edition, in a "Ronald Searle" style of writing and illustration.

THE GAS LASH

Here is an "edited" sample of this infamous article —

"Then Ern did a Gas Bone to 'Peter Gunn' RIGHT IN FRONT OF THE OFFICIAL TABLE. KING! The bird thought it was IMMACULATE! TEES, I could hardly wait to get back to Mick's pad but there was still plenty of frog left and it seemed a helluva shame to let it go to waste... so we cracked a few more tubes and was all over me and I felt that RANDY that I dragged her under and was just about to... when some CRAP set fire to the table cloth! FAIR DINKUM! WOT AN ANIMAL ACT!"

N.U. RESOLUTION

At the recent N.U.A.U.S. Conference it was moved that "N.U.A.U.S. notes with concern the continuing police investigation of the U.N.S.W. Student Newspaper, 'Tharunka' recognises that this newspaper, in common with all other student newspapers is a forum of free discussion of all Matters of Interest to Students and especially those Matters which are usually excluded from the public press because of the taboos of Society or conspiracies of silence by

DRINKING ATTACKED IN THE UNIVERSITY

COMMON-ROOM PARTIES STOPPED

The Principal, Professor Burton, in a recent interview, strongly attacked the "Drinking Cult" in the University describing these people as anti-social nuisances.

Professor Burton added that he had referred this matter to an official meeting

of the S.R.C. last year. He stressed he did not intend to let student parties on University grounds get out of hand. As a result, the S.R.C. decided not to hold the end of year Party in the Common Room, but transferred it to the Childers Street Hall. It seems unlikely that Common Room parties will be held this year, or only so with stricter S.R.C. supervision.

He said that complaints had been received about the conduct of students at such parties. He had himself seen many beer bottles strewn over the grounds, with evidence of alcoholic excess on the Common Room floor and behind bushes, etc.

"University is a place where students should learn to drink in moderation — after all, I've been doing it myself for 50 years."

He stressed that it was the S.R.C.'s duty to maintain order at these parties. If the S.R.C. did not feel that they should fine students for unseemly conduct, then the administration would do so at the request of the S.R.C. In some circumstances, he said, he was even prepared to suspend people for such conduct.

Commenting on the power of the University to control student behaviour, the Principal said he would like a general clause giving the administration power to maintain law and order within the University.

(Doubtless this proposal would be warmly accepted by all students. ED.)

HIGGINS TAKES TOP HONOURS

The Tillyard prize, the only one open to all students of the University, is awarded for academic work and on personal qualities. Chris Higgins, the Student Representative Council President, has been awarded it for 1963, and is a first-class Honours Graduate in Economics. He hopes to go to Oxford this year.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER FIRE

An article in the local newspaper "The Canberra Times" quoted the Principal of the A.N.U., Professor Burton, as saying that: Claims by leading Western Australian educationists that the Australian National University was poaching the State's top leaving students were "parochial".

Following the selection of four students — Greg Allen, Peter Cross, Alan Knight, and Greg Smith — from Western Australia for "National Undergraduate Scholarships" an unnamed educationist in Western Australia was reported to have accused the A.N.U. of piracy in offering students lucrative incentives to study in Canberra. The Scholar-

ships provide free accommodation at Bruce Hall and a £100 allowance for the year and exemptions from lecture fees, and fares to and from home twice a year.

ORIENTATION DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

I hope that you all have enjoyed Orientation Week, 1964. As you can understand, many months of preparation have gone into this week to give the University Year a good beginning.

However, the week of activities you have just seen gives a somewhat distorted picture of University. As the name implies, most of Orientation Week is EXTRA curricular. Whilst these activities are essential to a rounded university life, it is possible to take part in more than a student can afford the time to (and pass his degree at the same time). Therefore I would urge you to weigh up the possibilities carefully and join activities to which you can afford the time. Most students play some sport, take part in their particular faculty society activities and join one or two other clubs

in which they have a special interest (such as politics or chess).

One last thing, we have done our best to help you fit into the university. It is up to you now to help yourself. By now you should have got over that feeling of being "lost in a crowd". This university has a great advantage over other universities in its smallness. I was convinced of this after I attended part of Orientation Week at Melbourne University last week. Three thousand new students attended.

All the best for the future, Tony Hartnell, Orientation Week Director.

EDITORIAL

AMBITIONS IN UNIVERSITY LIFE

During this week you will be deluged with long, droning speeches; by orations of radical fiery ideas; by tons of literature spewing forth facts spiced with hope for the coming year. Before you have escaped from this, you will be engulfed by the grasping hands of the Newman Society, Labor Club, Chess Club, Debating Society, Faculty societies, S.C.M., E.U., and many more. You may find that by the end of the week you will have drunk more than you ever had before and not really have found an interest in other activities.

It is all too easy to become sceptical of activities which will be presented to you during the week, as you may have become in reading this editorial.

However, one of the main aims of the people who have organised or written for Orientation Week is to impress on those entering the University the scope for attaining a sense of self-achievement. It is obvious that much of the literature written and much of the discussions and activities which continue throughout the year will appear to be dreary and uninteresting. It will remain so if one does not have any genuine interest in "extra-curricular" activities.

However, it will become apparent that people who have a "genuine interest" in such activities are often non-existent, and that especially where influence and control are wider; that self-ambition will play a major role. After having spent the last week attending the Annual Conference of the National Union of Australian University Students, it is clear that personal ambition plays a large part in the whole function and dynamic progress of the Union. This is to be found in our own and most certainly in all Student Representative Councils and to a lesser degree in some clubs and societies.

This motivation is generally found at the level of the individual attending university where he or she is doing a course with an aim to use the knowledge gained in order to control and/or influence people in that particular field. It is through participation in student activities that it becomes in many cases extremely difficult to decide whether an action is in one's self-interest or for the benefit of others or purely for self-satisfaction. This problem does not arise in such a clear way in academic studies because students are told specifically what to do and how to do it. And in this sense is more in the manner of the carefully directed school life.

Activities in the University, however, are carried out on a much larger scale, extending usually over hundreds of students; and, more importantly, are subject to wide publicity by the Press throughout Australia which is all too eager to publicise anything even remotely sensational.

It is essential then that participation in clubs, societies and on a slightly higher level, in the S.R.C., should be attempted not purely for the furthering of one's interest but to be able to reach a balance with the inevitably arising opportunities of self-advancement.

CONTROVERSY GROWS OVER DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES

Recent moves by the University Council to accept application by Church groups for the building of residential colleges within the campus has brought strong opposition from some sections of the Staff Association.

Unknown to most (especially students), discussions have been going on for some years between "officers of the Uni" and various denominations. The Anglicans, Ursuline Provincialate (whoever they are), Roman Catholics and Methodists have all made enquiries along this line.

A sub-committee of the Council, set up in 1961, reported in favour of granting affiliation to residential colleges. A subsequent committee in late 1962 agreed:—

(a) "The Halls of Residence should, if possible, be built on the University site, preferably in the Black Mountain area in planned relation to Bruce Hall." They considered colleges outside the campus undesirable because of its effect on student life.

(b) "That affiliation by the University would make a college eligible to apply for Commonwealth assistance."

By 1963, this committee on affiliation recommended to the Council to accept a Dominican request to establish a college on the north side of Boldrewood Street, and to reject a Methodist request to build a college next to the National Methodist Memorial Church in Forrest. The Council subsequently implied that it agreed to the principle of denominational colleges although no explicit statement has been made to that effect. As it was found that the area provided, west of Bruce Hall, by the University for colleges was unrentable, the

Council made no land allocation to any applicants and hence no formal affiliation. It directed that a comprehensive study and reform be carried out on the present site development plan.

COMMITTEE EXAMINES

Four days after this meeting a Special Meeting of the Staff Association was held, and a committee was set up to prepare a report for discussion on the subject of affiliated colleges.

A long and detailed report was issued (prepared by the Deputy Warden of Bruce Hall) with a very marked bias against the formation of denominational colleges. It was pointed out that the principle of separation of Church and State is widely accepted in the Australian community.

Secondly, that "Denominational Colleges encourage adherence to dogma, inculcation of religion and segregation of students according to religion. Religious dogma and doctrine bear strongly on fundamental questions with which many university disciplines are concerned, and segregation, whether it be according to religion, race or nationality, impedes the healthy interchange of ideas which is essential in a university."

EXPEDIENCY ARGUMENT

The argument that the University can obtain more funds for residential accommodation through affiliating denominational colleges was described as one of expediency which should carry

Sir, — What is Orientation Week for, and is it successful in carrying out its aims? Do those responsible for organising the week really know what they should be doing, or have they got a false picture of the University? Is it time for the SRC to

NEW ERA

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Despite many difficulties the camp was a great success in establishing personal contacts with New Guinea. Marion Carmody, from A.N.U., was our only representative at the camp, which received considerable publicity and was the subject of an A.B.C. television film. Another camp will be held in 1965.

One of the principal objects of the National Union's policy in New Guinea is to establish students' organisations on the local and national level.

VISITORS FROM PAPUA

This was one of the aims of the delegation of 1963, but to give New Guinea students a chance to experience such organisations at first hand, three students were invited from New Guinea to attend the Council meeting and give some practical experience. The visit was a great success, especially from the personal point of view, but also from the experience gained by both Australians and New Guineans in the discussions at Council. These three students were in Canberra earlier this week and visited the University.

National Union has appointed several officers to inquire into many aspects of Papua-New Guinea, especially those relating to discrimination and native education. Another delegation will be sent to New Guinea this August to follow up the work done so far. The findings of the 1963 delegation are to be published and distributed to all students as well as the public.

little weight in making a decision affecting the character of the University over centuries. Also, it would be likely that by the time they are built the accommodation shortage would be alleviated, if the present planned rate of construction of such halls is maintained.

Due to the fact that the governing bodies of these colleges would be ultimately responsible to groups outside the University, their views would almost certainly be relatively unsympathetic to the views of the residents.

The report further pointed out, on the subject of accommodation, that in 1964-66, 550 further places would be provided by the University and that this should cover the demand by 1966. Further, it pointed out that denominational colleges may not be able to provide enough accommodation anyway in 1965 when the demand will be greatest.

Finally, the report said that there was every indication that the University authorities and the Australian Universities Commission were prepared to continue expansion of residential accommodation at the Australian National University at a similar rate in future years. Present plans are for 50 additional rooms in Bruce Hall by March, 1964 (already completed), 125 rooms in a new hall by March, 1965, and 375 additional rooms in

rethink its conception of Orientation Week?

Orientation Week should be planned to give the fresher, as far as possible, an introduction to all aspects of his future University life, and not only one part of it (i.e., the extra-curricular student activities). To do otherwise is to give a totally misleading picture of the University and to do a disservice to the fresher.

The programme for Orientation Week can be taken as an indication of the present organisers' conception of Orientation Week. Overall emphasis in the programme is on grog shows (mostly for the old hands), and entertainment of the freshers with films and assorted talks.

GROG SHOWS

On five of the seven nights there are events listed which may be termed grog shows. The whole idea seems to be for as many old hands to get drunk as quickly as possible on grog provided for the freshers. True, introductory lectures have been introduced for the first time, and as such are welcome, but at the most only four of these are likely to be of immediate interest to any one student. There is also one talk on efficient reading and two tours and explanations of the Library.

INACCURATE PICTURE

What sort of picture does this present of University life and is this picture accurate? It is a picture painted by someone carried away with the idea that you cannot be a University student until and unless you are an active participant in everything extra-curricular. Without all this extra-curricular activity you can never hope to be a well rounded, adjusted and educated person, let alone a University student. "Throw yourself into organising parties, film shows and talks, or you will be a failure." This is the sort of message that comes from Orientation Week.

I doubt whether even the organisers really mean to say this, but this is the impression they give. For the University is not an entertainment palace or a factory producing well-adjusted citizens—its primary purpose is education and learning.

a new hall by March, 1966. Thus, on present indications, the expediency argument seems completely unsubstantial.

The main argument submitted supporting denominational colleges was that they provided a corporate life which gives some beliefs full expression, e.g., common acts of worship and the practice of a common way of life. Secondly, historically many of the greatest universities have been religious foundations even though religious tests restricted academic freedom. Thirdly, many parents preferred to send their children to denominational colleges.

SITES UNAVAILABLE

Further problems have arisen over the siting of colleges due to the fact that the area proposed by the Council for denominational colleges west of Black Mountain will not be serviced with roads, sewerage, drainage, etc., for some four to five years.

A further and more complicated problem arises through the University Act of Parliament which states that "No religious test shall be administered to any person... to enjoy benefit, advantage or privilege..." (of the University). This almost certainly will and should apply to colleges affiliated with the University.

DEGREE SHOP

Ask yourself, "Why did I come here?" and you will most likely reply "To get a degree." As Disraeli said, "A University is a place of light, of liberty and of learning", and especially as far as an undergraduate is concerned, it is a degree shop. This is the aspect of University life that the organisers of Orientation Week should concentrate on if they are to give a balanced picture of University life.

Once it is realised that this is the one most important facet of University life the nature of Orientation Week, if it is to be a true orientation, must change. Orientation Week must emphasise the academic aspects of the University far more than it does. The average fresher will have at least ten hours of lectures and

tutorials each week, not to count the time spent on preparation for these and essays. The first thing that must be done is to give Orientation Week a normal term atmosphere. This can only be done if the old students have to follow their normal academic pursuits. Therefore, lectures in all second and later units should begin immediately students return to University. The primary purpose of Orientation Week does not include the mass entertainment of the old students.

With these students out of the way, organisers can concentrate on the freshers. For the first week I would suggest normal lectures to be given (but no tutorials), with a series of lectures, etc., on study methods, efficient reading and the use of the Library. Once a programme of these lectures has been

drawn up, extra-curricular activities may be added, but their nature and number should be strictly controlled to retain the true picture of University life.

This is one solution. Another would be to have an Orientation Day, which would comprise of a general welcome and introduction to the University. The rest of the day could be devoted to student-organised entertainment. Lectures on the use of the Library and study methods, etc., would be presented several times during the first week.

Whatever the solution to this problem, it is obvious that the present conception of Orientation Week must be re-thought from the first principles. Unless this is done, Orientation Week will never truly orientate.

A.B.C.

A.S.C.M. NATIONAL CONFERENCE

"National", it is called, and over four hundred students and staff from all Australian universities went to Adelaide this January for the annual Student Christian Movement conference.

The breadth of student concern and local divergences of interest become apparent at a gathering on this scale, and the nine of us who represented the A.N.U. could feel a distinctive part of the conference. The theme was God in the secular age, in the age when we like to be realists, whatever reality may be, and in which we are suspicious of religion which smacks of "the religious" (a phrase used derogatively more by the Christians themselves), and suspicious, too, of the supernatural, and even the metaphysical. Nobody can isolate himself from this climate of thought. University students, in testing the Christian faith, are involved in this way of thinking, and Bishop Robinson's recent book, "Honest to God", highlights this attempt at open inquiry, and experimentation in the sort of language and forms that are to be used to express the faith. It is a lively current of thought in our universities which became very conspicuous at this national conference.

CONFLICT IN LIVES

Very early in the piece, one group of students produced Osborne's play, "A Subject for Scandal and Concern", which showed just this danger of alienation and conflict in lives which are viewed in distinct compartments, and now as a whole. This problem was at the basis of the fairly intensive study of sections of St. Matthew's Gospel, made with the realisation that this little book was written in a Syrian or Phoenician seaport town in the latter part of the first century by a Christian intellectual or group of Christian educators who wanted to illustrate to their contemporaries their understanding of the relationship by which God is ruler in this world and in every part of life. In this study we were guided by the Rev. Professor McCaughey, who is Master of one of the Melbourne University colleges. In the addresses and seminars this sort of thinking was applied to a great variety of subjects with which students are concerned. Some explored in terms of psychology the concepts of love and freedom, so essential to faith; others

looked at the effect of industrialisation on urban communities, or were absorbed in topics like imaginative town-planning for the future, problems of responsibility in law and education, the assimilation of Aborigines or the recent report of a basis for a union of three major denominations of the Church in Australia.

ONE PER CENT

One major concern was with Australia's relations with her near neighbours, and speaking of this we had both the Chairman of the A.S.C.M., Mr. Anthony Clunies Ross, from Monash, who has had published (1963) the booklet, "One Per Cent" advocating an increase in Australia's aid to poorer countries, and also Mr. Arthur Burns, who is Reader in International Relations at the Institute of Advanced Studies in the A.N.U.

With a large proportion of academics there, as casual and ready to join in conversation as anyone, there was an atmosphere of worthwhile discussion, a desire to shatter old idols and misconceptions, in politics and every other field, and to find new and more relevant attitudes and involvement. There was room, too, for people to come together to share common interests, for those of different denominations to worship together, for nights outside singing with a guitar, for stomping and sorties, wine-tasting or visiting the local dives.

There was a new stage success, "WUS Side Story", and prominent professors and lecturers were seen in togas and less enacting the great comedy, "Julius Caesar".

For the S.C.M. in the A.N.U. this conference was an important occasion, as the Area Council of the A.C.T. was formally accepted by the Business Convention and welcomed as one of eight area divisions of the A.S.C.M. It was during last year that the very active senior branch in Canberra consisting of graduates who are now working in many professions, invited the University branch to join them in forming this Area Council which is a body to be representative of the branches of the movement, including school branches, in the A.C.T., and responsible for co-ordinating work on a local and national level.

There are six university student representatives on it, and it is chaired by Professor Ogston.

NEW MEMBERSHIP CLAUSE

There was one other item on the business side of the conference which greatly pleased the A.N.U. members, and that was the rewording of the membership clause to a form which invites into the membership anyone who is interested in taking part in any aspect of the life, study and worship of the S.C.M., thus giving force to the situation which already existed in practice here in the A.N.U.

LOLITA

The controversy over Lolita still rages, but despite the bitter arguments, it seems certain that the 20 or 30 American Literature students at this University will be studying it as a set book this year. The novel deals with the love affair between a middle-aged American migrant and a 14-year-old girl.

Dr. Brissenden, the Senior Lecturer in English and the instigator of moves to incorporate Lolita into the syllabus, argues that the novel forms an important part of contemporary American Literature.

Opinion of our two Chaplains is divided. The Reverend Douglas Kemsley, the Anglican Chaplain, commented that "young people should learn to judge things for themselves and the best way is to read these things". However, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Reverend Father M. P. Shirres, says that "as the book is generally regarded as undesirable, it seems strange the University should place this book on the prescribed reading list, even though for only a small group of second year students". To save embarrassment to individual students, Dr. Brissenden has indicated that examination questions on the novel will not be compulsory. Furthermore, students who did not read the novel would not be penalised.

senden has indicated that examination questions on the novel will not be compulsory. Furthermore, students who did not read the novel would not be penalised.

A spokesman for the Customs Department said it was unlikely that individual students would be allowed to import copies. However, Dr. Brissenden has received letters from supporters, many of whom have offered their own (presumably illicit) copies to the University.

Our editor comments that the perverted elements part of the social commentary of this novel, and it is this social commentary which deserves study at University level. He agrees entirely with Reverend Kemsley's opinion — DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES.

Indonesian Students seek our understanding

Many of you may think the present Indonesian political stand ridiculous, even regard the Indonesian race as Chauvinist or totally Communist.

You may have concluded that the need to defend our North is now greater than ever. University students here in Indonesia ask you to reconsider, to examine more closely, at least to try and understand before denouncing Indonesia in its entirety.

IDEALS OF THE INDONESIAN REVOLUTION

Some background knowledge of these, which unfortunately so few Australians possess, is an absolute necessity for any understanding.

In the "Political Manifesto" address given by the President of Indonesia on the 17th August, 1959, a Social Consciousness of Man is recognised which "permeates the souls of all human beings". Its manifestations are seen in the general demands of the 20th Century, namely that people everywhere demand freedom from oppression, from exploitation, from want and fear; freedom to carry out their social activities in order to heighten both individual and community happiness; and freedom to express their opinions. These are also the demands of the Indonesian people, and have been welded into five basic principles known as the *Pantja Sila*.

Briefly, these are the Belief in God, the Nationalism of the Indonesian people, Humanity or Internationalism, Democracy and, finally, Social Justice. These are expanded by Prof. Kahin, of Pennsylvania University, in his "Pantja Sila", again in President Sukarno's speech entitled "Birth of the Pantja Sila" delivered on the 1st June, 1945; and more recently in his speech to the 15th General Session of the United Nations on the 30th September, 1960, entitled, "To Build the World Anew".

FAMILY OF NATIONS

In "Birth of the Pantja Sila", President Sukarno defines Nationalism as a unity between people and place. The world, he argues, is divisible into distinct geographic units. He states, "Even a small child is able to say that Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Halmahera, the Lesser Sunda, Maluku and the small islands between them form one unity". In their national movement, the Indonesian people have no territorial aspirations outside this obvious geographical unit. They do not consider themselves a special race, rather they feel one of the families of nations.

For Indonesians, there is no contradiction between their nationalism and internationalism—the third *Sila*. President Sukarno often quotes Mahatma Gandhi's "I am a nationalist, but my nationalism is humanity". Internationalism, then, is where every nation respects and safeguards the rights of all other nations. It is characterised by world peace.

However, the proposition is taken a step further. In Indonesian ideology nationalism is a necessary prerequisite of internationalism: Internationalism cannot be based on cosmopolitanism which denies the existence of nationality. (Here I must disagree.)

THE ENEMIES OF THE INDONESIAN REVOLUTION

The Indonesian revolution is committed to opposing Imperialism in all its manifestations. These are colonialism, neo-colonialism, and economic exploitation associated with a capitalist system. But these are only labels, and in order to unambiguously identify the enemy both inside and outside the country, they must be given precise meanings. Such I have tried to elicit from Indonesian student informants.

Apparently, colonialism is where a foreign group has complete or partial control over a geographic unit which, following the Indonesian definition above, would be a nation in its own right. Its ancient form was based on "Glory, Gold and Gospel". A colony added to the glory of the mother country, and provided a market for economic exploitation. Usually, the mother country imposed its religion and culture as well.

As ancient colonialism has fallen into disfavour in world opinion, outside interference in the affairs of newly emerging nations today has become far more subtle. Such interference constitutes neo-colonialism. Examples given by student informants were Economic Aid with the intention of gaining allegiance or concessions in the recipient country; and again Economic Aid which maintains full employment in the giving country while depressing industry in the recipient country and thus preserving the imbalance of power.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

Students generally found it harder to explain economic exploitation with precision. All pointed to American industries in Japan where the profit margin is increased by cheap labour prices. But given the case of an individual firm, no informant yet has ventured an actual profit margin figure which would form an unambiguous scale for distinguishing "economic exploitation" from just enterprises. My informants usually concluded that this distinction depends on social morals at point in time.



Sam Voutas

Possibly, my demand for a definite profit margin figure is irrelevant in terms of Indonesian ideology, for President Sukarno asserts in his Political Manifesto that "branches of production which are important to the State and which dominate the necessities of life of the people at large shall be controlled by the State and shall not be run by private entrepreneurs". Thus my informants felt more competent when given the instance of the individual firm whose capital was completely state owned. They agreed that the price of labour and administration should be determined by the economic, cultural and saving needs of the people congruent with the standard of civilisation at that point in time, yet nonetheless graded according to skill. In the event of large profits in any one year, the excess should preferably be directly reinvested by expanding capital, not indirectly re-invested by increasing the labour rate.

THE REASONS FOR CONFRONTATION TO MALAYSIA

President Sukarno's definition of nationalism includes Borneo in the ob-

vious geographic unit of Indonesia. The Philippines, too, claim a title to portion of North Borneo founded on the Overbeck sale in the late 19th Century. In the formation of Malaysia, these Indonesian and Philippine interests (or even rights) were completely disregarded by British negotiations.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN DJAKARTA

Furthermore, Indonesians regard Malaysia as a programme initiated by England to avert internal opposition to the old form of colonial rule, while in fact maintaining her economic and military control. It is for Indonesians, a striking example of "interference in the affairs of newly emerging nations", and must be classified as a Neo-Colonialist Creation.

AS NEO-COLONIALISM IS AN ENEMY OF THE REVOLUTION, INDONESIAN IDEOLOGY DOES NOT PERMIT THE RECOGNITION OF MALAYSIA IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

In addition, Indonesians felt heavily insulted by British action in posting the Malaysian inauguration date prior to the announcement of the findings of the United Nations Committee sent to North Borneo.

THE VALIDITY OF CONFRONTATION

Most student informants agreed that if in fact Malaysia is a free self-governing nation within the Commonwealth, as India, then a policy of confrontation is invalid. But all believe that the Malaysian people are not free, are plagued by economic exploitation on the part of the British, and that the people of North Borneo were drawn into the Union against their will. There are no champions of Malaysia here in Indonesia.

Having seen Malaysia from the Australian viewpoint, and having been in contact with Indonesian opinion for two months now, I feel the need to reserve judgement until making a first-hand examination of Malaysia itself.

"MADE IN ASIA"

It is important that you Australian students realise the deep resentment of Indonesians to outside interference in Asian affairs. All my student informants strongly endorse the current Sukarno-Macapagal statement, namely—Asian problems to be solved by Asians themselves. It thus seems that the only machinery capable of solving the Malaysia dispute is one stamped MADE IN ASIA, even though this machinery may appear weak to the outside world.

AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT OF MALAYSIA

One Indonesian student pertinently pointed out that Australia has been locally regarded (and with high esteem too) as a strong supporter of the principles of the Free World in the Free World/Communist bloc struggle. However, Australian support of Malaysia has added reality to the concept of an Old Established Forces/New Emerging Forces dichotomy, and has unambiguously aligned Australia with the Old Established Forces.

OLD ESTABLISHED FORCES

These are nations which still implement colonial and neo-colonial policies, or who benefit from economic exploitation of other countries. And it cannot be over-emphasised, that for Indonesians the Oldefo/Nefo dichotomy looms far larger in world politics today than the Free World/Communist opposition.

My student informants wish to impress upon you that the opposition to the Oldefo is not directed against the populace of those countries, but against their present systems and government policies in so far as these are imperialist. Such opposition does not imply war. For Indonesians "all mankind is one" (Political Manifesto). However, I must confess that this distinction is not clearly made in some of the Indonesian newspapers.

The students clarified their stand with the example of opposition to Dutch colonialism up until the transfer of Irian Barat, yet the present rapprochement between the Indonesian and Dutch governments, and the complete acceptability of Dutchmen in Indonesian society today since the Dutch have relinquished all imperial claims and have stopped subversive activities against the revolution.

I wish to emphasise that, during my stay here, there has been no cause for personal alarm. I have found the Indonesians an overwhelmingly hospitable people.

WHITE AUSTRALIA

When questioned about attitudes to Australia's immigration policy, my informants were acutely wary that their criticism would be viewed by you as indicative of Indonesian territorial aspirations towards Australia. One student quoted the following pantun—

"If it rains gold in your country
And it only rains stong in ours.
We will love our country the more."

Others referred to the Revolution aim of Nationalism which clearly limits the geographic unit of Indonesia; and added that Indonesia has much land still to be populated in Southern Sumatra, Borneo and Irian Barat. There is no land shortage here, nor will there be in the foreseeable future.

Only after these reassurances did my informants venture their opinions. They agreed with the need for restrictive immigration, but not with discriminatory immigration. However, they felt this was only a small facet of Australian politics and have enough faith in Australian youth that you yourselves will correct this heritage from Federation days. For them, white Australia poses no problem whatsoever.

INTERNAL CONFRONTATION

This aspect of Indonesian feelings is not, unfortunately, clearly brought out in our newspapers. For Indonesians, the consideration of whether the enemies of the Revolution are outside or within Indonesian society is meaningless. All enemies must be confronted with equal fervour.

They are well aware of the economic exploitation and corruption within their own ranks. Given the rate of sales here in the case of

entrepreneurs, and the salary scales of government employees (see Economy below) who could afford a Mercedes Benz costing eleven million rupiahs!! Yet the number of these new autos in Djakarta is astounding.

All informants heartily agreed with President Sukarno's continuous moves to RETOOL the system. The fifth *Sila*, Social Justice, cannot be realised until these internal enemies are eradicated.

The United States dollar in Djakarta is officially worth forty-five rupiahs. Tourists receive a special concession rate of three hundred and fifteen rupiahs to the dollar. The Black Market rate seems to have settled down at one thousand and six hundred rupiahs. Indonesian companies making overseas purchases have to do so through the Indonesian banking system, which costs them up to two thousand or more rupiahs for every dollar of credit.

Prices of certain consumer goods here are soaring. Rice in Djakarta now sells for one hundred rupiahs per pound. This is in part due to the extensive duty season last year and to a current mice plague. Land just out of Djakarta is worth five hundred rupiahs per square metre. A Holden car sells at just under four million rupiahs, and, as previously mentioned, a new Mercedes Benz for eleven million. Yet petrol continues to be sold at only eighteen rupiahs a gallon! Also, books are heavily subsidised; for instance, Samuelson's "Economics" can be bought for six hundred and fifty rupiahs.

Incomes and wages vary tremendously, but most certainly lay behind prices. A servant might receive only six hundred rupiahs a month, possibly with food. An employee entering the Public Service with High School qualifications receives one to two thousand rupiahs a month. Entering with a University degree they receive six to ten thousand a month.

Given the average size of Indonesian families, it is obvious that the urban dweller who receives the "official" wage only, or who trades with a "just" profit margin, cannot buy over the monthly requirements of rice. Students here say their monthly cost of living is between five thousand and seven and a half thousand rupiahs.

Clearly, then, the big issue in Indonesia today is "Sandung-Pangan" or Food and Clothing for all.

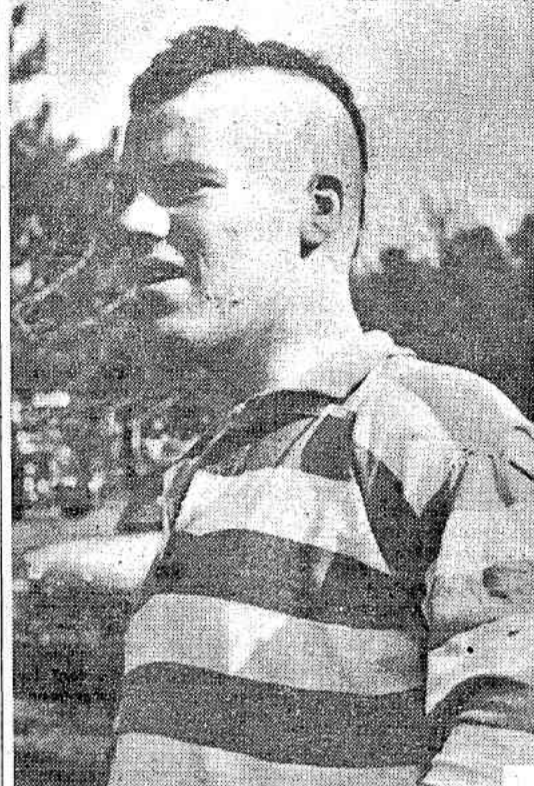
A WARNING

This warning is particularly directed to you who intend visiting in the 1964-65 long vacation.

When summing up the Indonesian achievement to date, it is invalid to compare the efficiency of the Indonesian Administration and Indonesian Public Enterprises with that of Australia in absolute terms. Remember that Indonesia only received independence in 1945, and it wasn't till 1950 that the "physical" struggle with the Dutch finished. Remember also that the Dutch did not build a strong Indonesian foundation for self-government. Furthermore, the strength of tradition in the numerous localities of Indonesia often acts as a lay on the

(Continued on Page 4)

BEATLE BOY



AL BROOKS

This is the ugly side of war—its wounds sustained by one of our foremost Freedom Fighters, the only "Al" Brooks, in the so-called "romance" with the sweet little cordies, "Cordies", for the benefit of freshers, is the get-with-it appellation given to our contemporaries at the Royal Military College.

Rest assured, there is no immediate need for further sacrifices by you—the cream of our student population. Fortunately there has been a sustained lull in hostilities since the Ministerial Conference between the S.R.C. and representatives of the Army.

Yet our motto remains—
IF YOU CAN'T GET A GIRL, GET A CORDY.

FEEES RISE AT BRUCE HALL SUPPORTING LENNOX HOUSE?

In 1964 Bruce Hall will consist of two hundred and forty members; one hundred and five men living in Bruce Hall proper, one hundred and nine women in Bruce Hall proper, and twenty-six women living in the annexe.

Those members living in Bruce Hall are accommodated in single-study bedrooms, receive full board and room service for five days a week, and have use of the central wing recreational facilities. Each room is well appointed, with a good desk, hookcase, sink with hot and cold water, central heating and many other desirable features.

Since its inception in 1961, Bruce Hall has been running at a loss; not a spectacular loss, but a loss nevertheless. Seemingly to cover this loss Council has twice raised the fees in the span of three years. The residence fees for three terms in 1961 were £225. At the beginning of 1962 they were raised to £240, and now from 1964 they become £255. Accurate balance sheet figures are not yet to hand for 1963; but we may attempt to solve the question as to what has caused the fee rise.

COSTS OF HALL

In retrospect it seems that the schedule of fees for 1961 was not sufficient to cover operations. Many costs incurred by the Hall were not directly charged to it, so the resulting net loss in 1961 was understated. Excess water, for example, was not billed to the Hall but to another account. It certainly seems that the fee level struck in 1962 was a more realistic level.

During the years 1961-1964, the rise in Bruce Hall fees amounted to 11 per

cent on the 1961 base figure. The largest single cost at Bruce Hall is the female wage bill. The figures for New South Wales show that the wage index for females has risen from 131.2 to 136.7 over this period; a rise of a little over 4 per cent. The cost structure in Canberra may have resulted in a greater local use but it is unlikely that the index for Canberra would have decreased—the consumer price index shows a fall in the index for food from 124.4 for the year ending June, 1961, to 121.1 for the year ending 1962. Hence it would appear that the rise in fees has outstripped the rise in costs. This leads us to ask the question why have fees risen by 11 per cent. over three years.

The answer can be found by considering three propositions. Firstly, the initial fee schedule (1961) was not adequate to cover expenses. Secondly, Bruce Hall is continuing to run at a loss, and, thirdly, there may be some other over-riding consideration.

PROFITS & LOSS

In 1963 Bruce Hall made an operating profit. From this an amount has been deducted for depreciation to give a net loss of approximately £2,000. The Warden of Bruce Hall, Mr. Packard, when asked to comment on the situation, said that he had expected there would have been a small net profit for 1963. He was surprised to learn that a loss had been made but observed that it was the smallest loss made so far in the operation of the Hall.

The Universities Commission has recommended a hall size of 200 to 220 members for efficient economic operation. This year Bruce Hall will be of this order of size and should be

(Continued on Page 4)

SPORTING SECTION

Inter-varsity Contests Boost Sport In Small Universities

It is an undeniable fact that, in the short history of the A.N.U. in inter-varsity sport, much has been gained by the various sports clubs which have participated.

From a solid week of sport and entertainment is derived a store of experience and team spirit.

There is much to be learnt from watching the various styles of play of the bigger universities as these teams generally include several players of international or near international standard. The Southern Universities learn by watching and playing Rugby against the Eastern Universities, while the Eastern Universities learn by watching and playing Australian Rules against Southern Universities. The A.N.U. learns from both directions.

The team spirit developed by untried combinations at inter-varsity is something bordering on the incredible, especially when the odds are stacked heavily against. Above all, students get a chance to see something of life in other universities and to make many lasting acquaintances.

For the player who is struggling to gain recognition in his club, inter-varsity gives him a chance to show his ability, as there are usually a number of first-graders unable to make the trip and the strenuous week requires the frequent use of reserves. There have been several instances of lower grade players returning from inter-varsity with their claim for a place in the top grade firmly established.

Freshers should feel free to nominate for inter-varsity even though they may not believe themselves to be very good for many players, through reasons of work etc., are generally unavailable for the trip. Any fresher going to inter-varsity will find the experience gained invaluable and he or she will almost certainly want to go again in the next year.

VENUES, DATES

Venues and dates of the

various inter-varsity contests for 1964:—

Rugby Union, venue not finalised — possibly Melbourne, May 25-29. National Football, Perth, May 25-29. Soccer, Sydney, May 25-29. Hockey, Perth, Aug. 24-28. Golf, Adelaide, May 25-29. Table Tennis, Brisbane, May 25-29. Cross-Country,

Sydney, Aug. 22. Ski-ing, Mt. Hotham, Aug. 17-21. Squash (Men's & Women's), Melbourne, Aug. 24-28. Women's Basketball, venue not finalised — possibly Melbourne, May 25-29. Women's Hockey, Adelaide, Aug. 15-22. Rugby Union — Australian Universities tour of New Zealand, May 7-31.

CRICKET

VACATION SLUMP IN CRICKET

Uni is having a lean season after a creditable early showing.

1st GRADE

The first four matches of the season saw Uni justify their promotion to the first-grade competition in some closely fought matches. Since then, however, Uni has been on the receiving end of a few sound thrashings with only a narrow win over Manuka to brighten the record. The decline in standard of Uni's performances seems to be due mainly to the loss of all-rounders Dick Hides and "Jacko" Kevans. Both hit the ball hard and had been scoring consistently well, and their departure greatly reduced the attacking potential of Uni's batting, while the loss of Dick's accurate medium-pacers and "Jacko's" leg-spinners reduced both the steadiness and variety of Uni's bowling attack.

In later matches, much of the responsibility for creating a respectable total has fallen upon Arthur Brown and Neil Tuckwell and, with the exception of the match against Manuka, when openers John Newman and Keith Turnbull put on 100, they have not had the benefit of a good start. Ron Warriner has batted consistently while John Newman, Keith Turnbull and Bob Alexander has each played several valuable innings.

Uni's bowling hasn't ex-

actly struck fear into opposing batsmen's hearts. Bruce Kent has bowled well at times but his bowling this year has been affected by a "no-ball" problem. Ross Crichton, who forced his way into the firsts after Christmas following some fine performances in the lower grades, has continued to bowl well and seems all set to head the season's bowling averages. Keith Turnbull's accurate left-armers have proved a valuable part of the attack and Bob Alexander has bowled his off-spinners really well, but has probably suffered more than anyone else from dropped fielding.

While the ground fielding has generally been reasonable the catching has been poor and must be held to be largely responsible for the poor bowling figures.

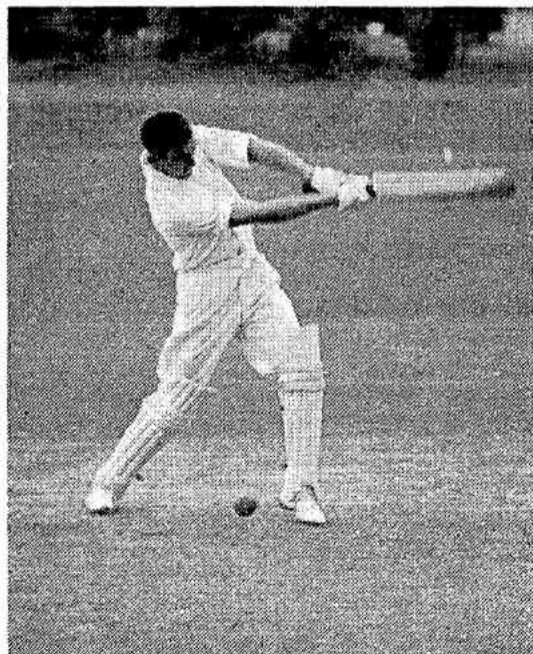
A.N.U. v UNI of N.S.W.

Played on the Sunday and Monday of the Anniversary Day weekend, this match ended in the Uni of N.S.W. leading by a substantial margin on the first innings.

RESULTS

Uni of N.S.W. 7/316 (Warriner 3/51, Crichton 3/53).

A.N.U. 165 (Alexander 34, Newman 25, Turnbull 24, Warriner 23) and 3/194 (Tuckwell 64, Turnbull 51, Newman 44, Brown 24 n.o.).



Arthur Brown, Captain of the 1st XI, in an aggressive mood in a recent match against Manuka at University Oval. Arthur top scored with 62.

TOILET FACILITIES AT UNI OVAL

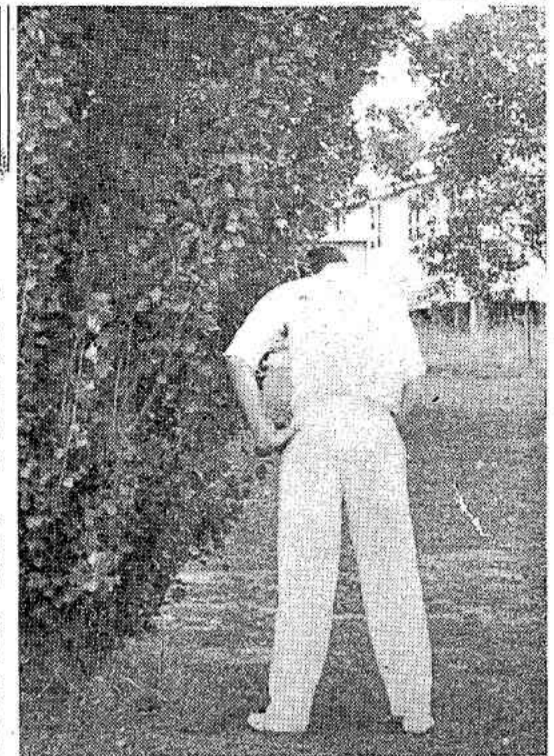
At the most recent meeting of the Sports Council a matter which came in for a good deal of discussion was that of toilet and changing facilities at Uni Oval.

Efforts to secure some sort of facilities until such time as the proposed Sports Pavilion has been built have proved fruitless.

At one stage last year the Sports Council had been led to understand that extensions to the post-graduate tennis clubhouse were about to be made with a view to providing the much needed facilities. These extensions have not materialised and it is doubtful if they ever will. Nor has the Sports Council been able to secure use of an end of one of the blocks vacated by the Sciences.

There appears to be little likelihood of toilet and changing facilities being provided for visiting cricketers and other sportsmen until the Sports Pavilion is built, which even the Sports Council is assured will occur before next cricket season, but a prediction from our side more likely to be nearer the mark sets a date 18 months hence.

In the meantime, visiting cricketers will have to continue to relieve themselves down by Sullivan's Creek. With the work being undertaken there by the N.C.D.C., this spot is fast losing its privacy and it appears that distressed players will just have to "hang on".



A visitor uses the modern toilet facilities available on University Oval.

INDONESIAN STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 3)

efficient working of a central Administration.

I heartily think that Indonesians can be justly proud of their progress in all fields to date, and am deeply impressed that the Indonesians themselves are the first to admit that their Revolution is not yet complete.

FINAL WORD

Indonesians are extremely conscious of the freedom with which foreigners draw analogies and apply terms to describe Indonesian society and as-

pirations. They are often shocked at these oversimplifications and feel falsely portrayed abroad. It is thus an apt conclusion to reiterate President Sukarno's invitation to all foreigners, strongly endorsed by my student informants "To Come and See for Yourself".

Incidentally, I would be only too happy to give details of costs, likely difficulties, necessary health precautions, etc., to all those interested in visiting Indonesia this year.

SAM VOUTAS.

For further information regarding sporting activities in the A.N.U. see Arthur Brown at the Sports Union Office, situated at Childers Street.

FEES RISE AT BRUCE HALL

(Continued from Page 3)

able to reap some profits from large scale operation. The prospects then seem extremely bright. With the knowledge of an operating profit, and the prospect of a better performance in 1964, one wonders whether the balance sheet loss has prompted the fee increase. It seems that the fees may have remained stationary except for a "nigger in the woodpile".

THE LENNOX NIGGER

That nigger is Lennox House, that rambling set of workmen's huts taken over by the University which is, this year, to enjoy the status of a Hall of Residence. The standard of accommodation is much inferior to that at Bruce Hall, although the building of a new common room will help to close the gap.

Due to the size and structure of Lennox House the operating costs per room are relatively higher than those at Bruce Hall. Indeed if Lennox House fees were set on the basis of costs, the schedule of fees for Lennox House would most likely be higher than that for Bruce Hall. This would be extremely unfair to Lennox House residents. Bruce Hall fees should be higher and then by a margin that

reflects the difference in standard of accommodation. It would not be surprising if the University authorities decided on an acceptable loss and set Lennox House fees on this basis. Bruce Hall fees could then be set by a mark up on those for Lennox House, and hence Bruce Hall fees are probably very dependent on the cost structure at Lennox House.

LENNOX LOSS

If Bruce Hall does show a net profit in 1964 and Lennox House a substantial loss, the fee structure for 1965 may prove to be very interesting. It could be claimed, unjustly I feel, that the University would be exploiting Bruce Hall residents by running the Hall at a profit. This however is a matter of conjecture and the situation may never occur.

Compared with residence fees in other colleges, the fees at Bruce Hall and Lennox House offer value for money. Viewed against the high Canberra cost structure the fees indeed seem very reasonable. Fees for residence in a Sydney or Melbourne college of similar standard are generally set at £1 to £2 per week higher. This must be discounted to some extent as Bruce Hall does not provide a tutorial system. Armidale colleges have a schedule of fees significantly lower, but in view of the resulting loss it is unlikely that these low fees will be retained for long.

All in all the rise in residence fees does seem reasonable. The heaviest effect must fall upon those students on fixed allowance scholarships; teacher's scholarship holders will be worst hit as their scholarship just covers the fees. It would seem that the best way out of the situation would be a rise in scholarship allowances — some hope.

WANTED!

Sub-Editors

Reporters

Photographers

Cartoonists

See Editor

immediately

BRUCE HALL, S 33

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